

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT REPORT

**PT Wijaya Karya
Bangunan Gedung Tbk**

2025

PT Wijaya Karya Bangunan Gedung Tbk ("WEGE") as a company in Engineering, Procurement, Construction, and Commissioning (EPCC) sector, is strongly committed to preserving biodiversity and revitalizing ecosystems as part of its social and environmental responsibilities. WEGE recognizes biodiversity as an essential element supporting the sustainability of life and long-term business continuity. This commitment is realized through preventive and protective measures across all operational areas, including environmental assessments during project planning to ensure construction activities avoid protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value. Furthermore, Biodiversity is one of material topics of WEGE which designed to ensure that all of WEGE's business activities support environmental preservation and ecosystem sustainability, in line with the Company's ESG principles and its broader ESG roadmap.

The Company ensures that flora and fauna habitats around project sites are well managed, and takes additional protective measures in areas that may be potentially affected. During the project planning stage, WEGE consistently conducts environmental and biodiversity risk assessments to ensure that construction activities are not carried out in protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value, including the identification of sensitive ecosystems to avoid the risk of damage to natural habitats. WEGE also has established Biodiversity Policy which are endorsed by the President Director and Acting President Commissioner. By implementing this commitment to biodiversity, WEGE contributes to ecosystem sustainability and the improvement of community quality of life, while ensuring that its business growth remains in harmony with the preservation of species and ecosystems around its operational areas.



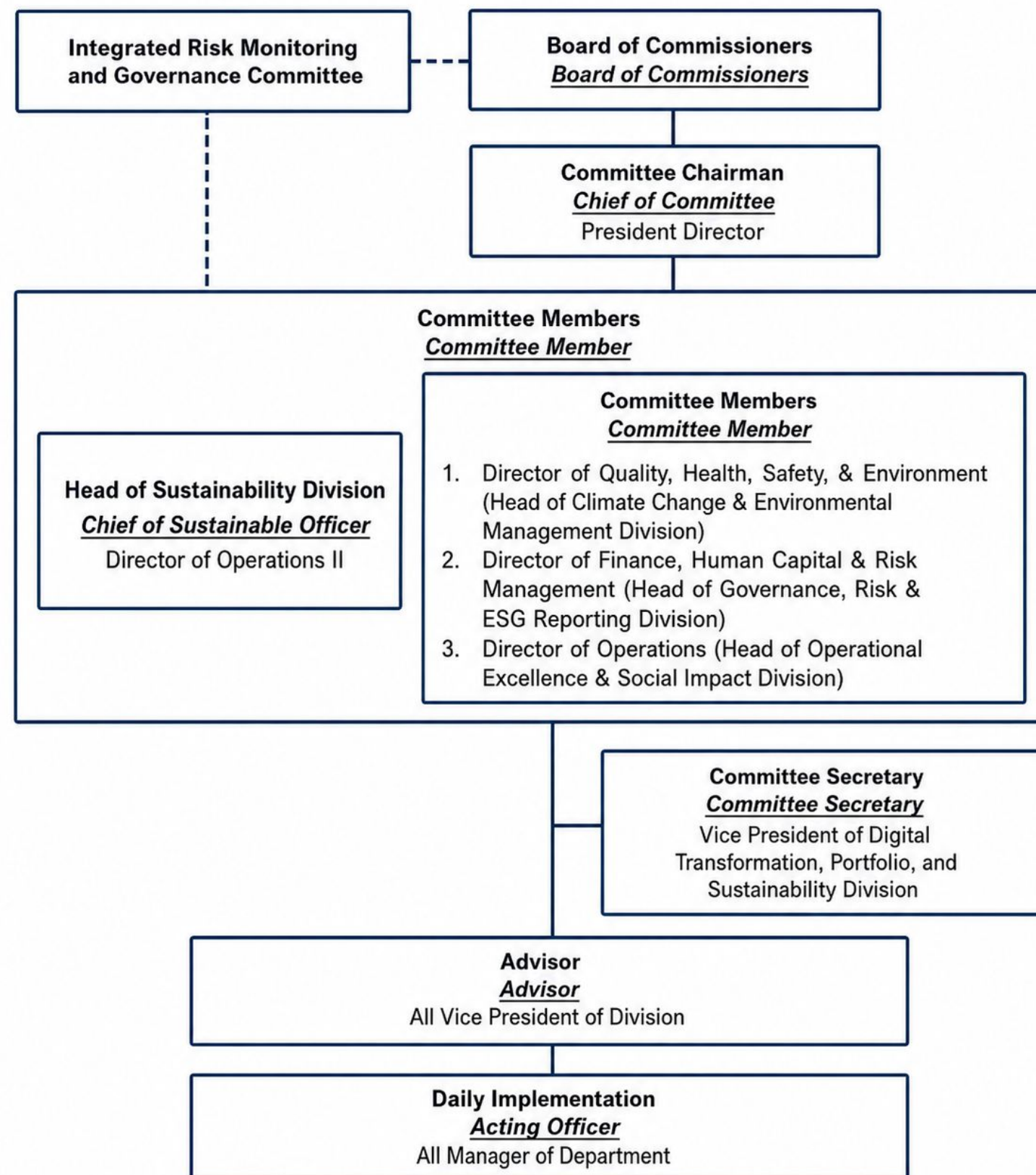
WEGE recognizes biodiversity conservation as an integral component of its sustainable business practices as a company engaged in building construction and property development. At this stage, the Company identifies and evaluates biodiversity-related risks through a location-based approach that focuses on areas surrounding its operational sites potentially affected by activities across the entire value chain, including its own operations, upstream suppliers and contractors, as well as downstream distribution and adjacent areas that are not directly under the Company's control.

WEGE prepares its biodiversity risk and impact assessment with reference to the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework, covering its four pillars Governance, Strategy, Risk & Impact Management, and Metrics & Targets through the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) approach. Furthermore, the Company evaluates potential nature-related risks and impacts by integrating the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, which provides an indicative screening based on spatial, environmental, and contextual datasets, enabling the prioritization of both dependency-related risks (e.g., reliance on freshwater resources and ecosystem regulation) and impact-related risks (e.g., land-use change, habitat pressure, and pollution pathways) relevant to the construction sector. Finally, WEGE uses the assessment outputs to inform mitigation planning and strengthen internal governance, including embedding biodiversity considerations into environmental planning processes, defining priority actions based on risk levels, and identifying opportunities to enhance monitoring and stakeholder engagement.



WWF Risk Filter Suite





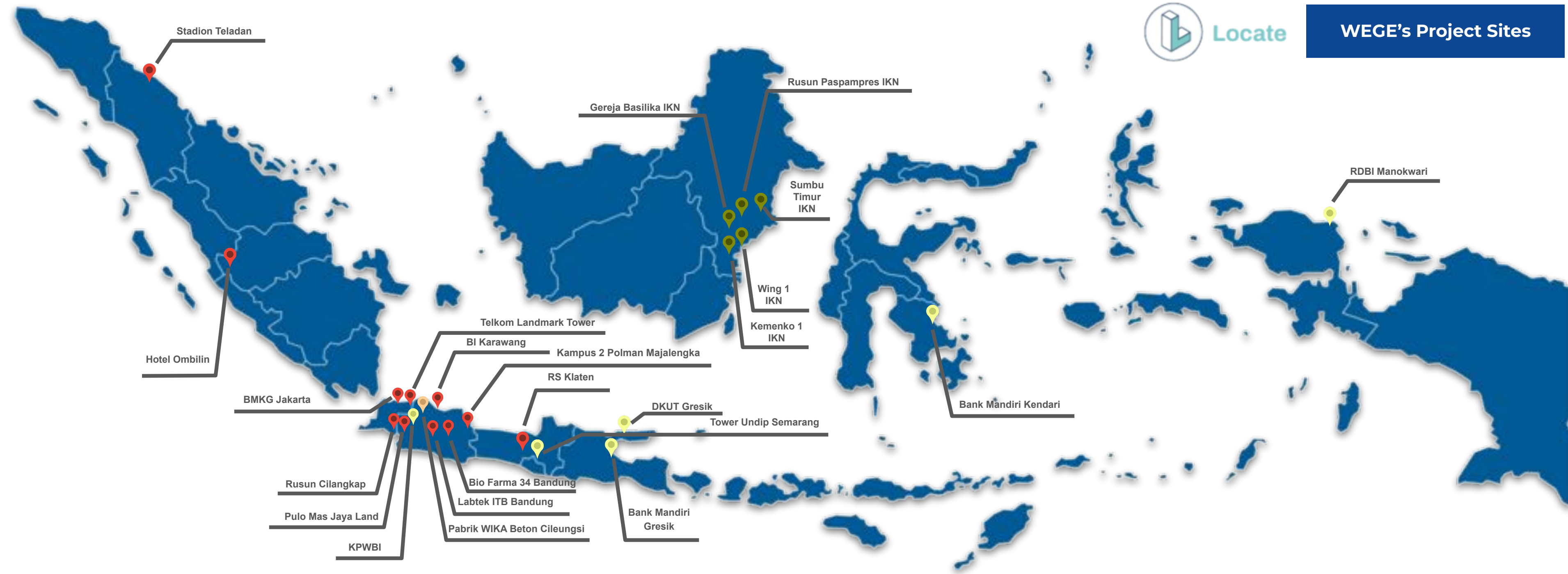
WEGE has committed to implementing sustainable governance and supporting the Company's ongoing transformation on sustainability. Besides addressing climate change issue, this Sustainability Committee also overcome environment-related issue including biodiversity.

Within this structure, The CEO serves as the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who is responsible for ensuring that climate change issues are integrated into the business strategy and managing any risk including biodiversity risk. Thereafter the Director of Quality, Health, Safety & Environment serves as the Head of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, responsible for developing policies and implementing programs related to the environment particularly biodiversity.

To manage this biodiversity-related risk, WEGE integrates environmental and biodiversity aspects into the Company's Risk Register and applies principles of mitigation, impact reduction, and restoration in every construction project activity, one of which is through vegetation planting.



WEGE's Project Sites



WEGE identifies nature-related issues, including dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, across selected operational and project locations based on a priority materiality risk assessment aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). To enable more targeted identification, the Company establishes priority locations using defined location-screening criteria. This location assessment is carried out in accordance with the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) approach.

As part of its commitment to biodiversity conservation, WEGE has carried out several concrete initiatives, including the revitalization of the Sun Bear Conservation Center (1.3 ha, 7 sun bears) in KWPLH, Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, in support of the sun bear education and conservation center in IKN, as well as the planting of 4,310 trees across various locations around WEGE project sites in collaboration with WIKA Group.

These initiatives are underpinned by a preventive and protective management approach, in which WEGE consistently considers the potential impact of its projects on surrounding habitats and ecosystems, and integrates ecosystem protection aspects which covering flora and fauna, genetic diversity, and the balance of natural ecosystems into project planning and implementation. During the planning stage, WEGE also conducts environmental assessments to ensure that construction is not carried out in protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value, including the identification of sensitive ecosystems, in order to maintain the sustainability of permits and social acceptance.



WEGE has undertaken a biodiversity risk assessment using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, a globally recognized tool that assesses nature-related risks based on geospatial and ecological data. This assessment provides an indicative overview of potential biodiversity exposure across WEGE's building construction and property development footprint. The results indicate that the assessed project locations are subject to both physical and reputational biodiversity risks, reflecting local ecological sensitivities, stakeholder expectations, and environmental pressures in the surrounding areas.

The Company identifies and assesses biodiversity-related risks through a location-based approach, focusing on areas around its facilities that may be affected by operational activities across the entire value chain own operations, upstream, and downstream at operational sites, including areas adjacent to own operations that are not directly under the Company's control.

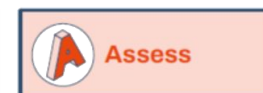
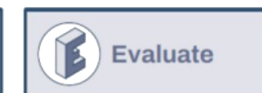
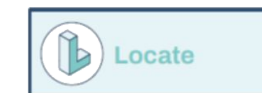
In parallel, WEGE aligns its biodiversity risk management approach with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework by applying the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) approach. Through this methodology, the Company systematically maps its operational footprint to identify nature-sensitive locations (Locate), examines dependencies on and interactions with ecosystems across its construction value chain (Evaluate), assesses nature-related risks and impacts using tools such as the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (Assess), and integrates the outcomes into mitigation planning, governance, and decision-making processes (Prepare). This TNFD-aligned approach enables WEGE to strengthen its understanding of biodiversity risks and dependencies, enhance transparency, and support more resilient and sustainable project development.



WWF Risk Filter Suite



Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures



Natural Capital Dependency-Related				 Danantara Indonesia		 
Indicator	Level	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action Plan			
Water Availability	 2.5	Increased water use during construction and building operations may reduce water availability for surrounding ecosystems	Implement water efficiency measures and site-level water management plans across project sites			
Forest Productivity & Distance to Market	 3.1	Land clearing for building and infrastructure projects may reduce forest productivity and increase fuel & logistics costs	Implement reforestation and green landscaping as part of project design			
Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	 3.5	Construction activities may disturb local habitats and species populations around project sites	Apply habitat protection, buffer zones, and habitat restoration in unused or surrounding land			
Soil Condition	 3.2	Excavation and construction works may cause soil erosion and degrade soil quality	Apply soil monitoring systems and adjust construction methods accordingly			
Water Condition	 2.4	Construction runoff and material waste may degrade surrounding water quality	Implement water treatment facilities and run-off control at project sites			
Air Condition	 3.9	Dust from construction activities and heavy equipment emissions may reduce local air quality and impact worker & community health	Use dust suppression measures and low-emission construction equipment with air quality monitoring			
Landslides	 2.9	Construction activities in unstable or sloped terrain may increase landslide risks	Conduct geotechnical assessments and implement slope monitoring & protection systems			
Wildfire Hazard	 2.9	Operational activities (e.g., welding, land clearing) may increase the risk of wildfires near project sites	Establish fire prevention procedures and emergency response protocols			
Extreme Heat	 3.3	High temperatures may impact worker safety and productivity on construction sites	Adjust work schedules and implement heat stress management for field workers			
Tropical Cyclones	 2.5	Extreme weather may disrupt schedule and damage infrastructure	Establish emergency plan and climate-resilient construction designs			
Direct Dependency - Impact 1,0 - 1,8: Very Low 1,8 - 2,6: Low 2,6 - 3,4: Medium 3,4 - 4,2: High 4,2 - 5,0: Very High						
						 Evaluate

Indicator	Level	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action Plan
Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	 3.6	Development may alter land, freshwater, or coastal ecosystems and disrupt ecological functions	Careful site selection, impact avoidance, and ecosystem-sensitive planning
Forest Canopy Loss	 3.9	Land clearing may reduce forest cover and carbon sequestration	Minimize clearing; implement reforestation or restoration
Invasives	 3	Construction activities may introduce or spread invasive species	Apply bio-security measures and monitor invasive species
Pollution	 4.2	Emissions, waste, or spills may degrade environmental quality	Implement pollution prevention and waste management
Protected/Conserved Areas	 3.8	Operations near protected areas may threaten conservation values	Avoid protected areas and establish buffer zones
Key Biodiversity Areas	 3.7	Projects may affect areas critical for species and ecosystem integrity	Screen sites against biodiversity maps; avoid high-risk locations
Ecosystem Condition	 3.5	Activities may degrade ecosystem health and resilience	Ecosystem-based management and rehabilitation measures
Range Rarity	 3.8	Disturbance may affect species with limited geographic range	Prioritize rare species habitats and targeted conservation actions

Direct Dependency - Impact 1,0 - 1,8: Very Low | 1,8 - 2,6: Low | 2,6 - 3,4: Medium | 3,4 - 4,2: High | 4,2 - 5,0: Very High |

Value Chain Stage	Business Activities	Dependency			Impact		
		Provisioning Services	Environmental Condition	Natural Disaster	Pressures on Biodiversity	Environm ental Factors	Ecosystem Condition
Own Operations	Bio Farma 34 Bandung	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,3	3,5	3
	Telkom Landmark Tower	3,8	4,0	2,5	3,8	3,5	3,4
	Rusun Cilangkap	3,8	4,0	2,5	3,8	3,5	3,4
	Pulo Mas Jaya Land	3,8	4,0	2,5	3,8	3,5	3,4
	BMKG Jakarta	3,8	4,0	2,5	3,8	3,5	3,4
	Labtek ITB Bandung	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,3	3,5	3
	Kampus 2 Polman Majalengka	3,3	3,0	2,9	4,3	3,5	3,3
	Hotel Ombilin	3,0	3,0	2,9	4,3	4,0	3,9
	Stadion Teladan	3,0	3,5	2,9	4,4	4,0	3,5
	BI Karawang	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,3	3,5	3,0
Upstream	Pabrik WKA Beton Cileungsi	3,8	4,0	2,5	3,8	3,5	3,4
Downstream	Bank Mandiri Gresik	3,5	4,0	3,3	4,3	3,5	3,1
	DKUT Gresik	3,5	4,0	3,3	4,3	3,5	3,1

Value Chain Stage	Business Activities	Dependency			Impact		
		Provisioning Services	Environmental Condition	Natural Disaster	Pressures on Biodiversity	Environmental Factors	Ecosystem Condition
Downstream	Tower Undip Semarang	3,3	3,0	2,9	4,3	3,5	3,3
	RS Klaten	3,8	3,5	2,5	4,3	3,5	2,9
	KPWBI	3,8	4,0	2,5	4,3	3,5	4,1
	RDBI Manokwari	3,3	2,0	2,9	4,3	4,5	4,1
	Bank Mandiri Kendari	3,3	2,0	2,9	4,3	4,5	4,0
Adjacent areas to own operations	Wing 1 IKN	3,1	3,0	2,9	4,3	4,0	4,0
	Kemenko 1 IKN	3,1	3,0	2,9	4,3	4,0	4,0
	Gereja Basilika IKN	3,1	3,0	2,9	4,3	4,0	4,0
	Rusun Paspampres IKN	3,1	3,0	2,9	4,3	4,0	4,0

Direct Dependency - Impact 1,0 - 1,8: Very Low | 1,8 - 2,6: Low | 2,6 - 3,4: Medium | 3,4 - 4,2: High | 4,2 - 5,0: Very High |



Result of Pressure on Biodiversity

WEGE's biodiversity risk assessment, conducted using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter across 24 business activities spanning own operations, upstream, downstream, and areas adjacent to its operations, reveals a consistent pattern of elevated ecological sensitivity throughout its value chain. Environmental condition scores generally range from Medium to High (3.0–4.0), reflecting the baseline ecological state surrounding project locations such as Hotel Ombilin, Stadion Teladan, RDBI Manokwari, and the IKN-based sites. More critically, pressures on biodiversity and environmental factors are consistently classified as High across nearly all activities, with scores ranging from 4.3 to 4.5 particularly pronounced in downstream locations like RDBI Manokwari and Bank Mandiri Kendari, as well as in areas adjacent to own operations within the IKN development area. Ecosystem condition scores further reinforce this risk profile, with several sites including Hotel Ombilin (3.9), KPWBI (4.1), and RDBI Manokwari (4.1) indicating heightened sensitivity in the surrounding natural environment.

Given that pressures on biodiversity, environmental factors, and ecosystem condition are predominantly assessed at High risk levels across WEGE's value chain, the Company is committed to addressing these risks through the consistent application of the biodiversity mitigation hierarchy avoidance, minimization, restoration, and conservation. This commitment is realized through targeted conservation actions, including habitat protection, ecosystem-sensitive project planning, and initiatives such as tree planting and wildlife habitat rehabilitation, ensuring that WEGE's business growth remains balanced with the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity around its operational areas.

WEGE recognizes biodiversity as an essential component of environmental quality, and is committed to protecting flora and fauna species, genetic diversity, and the balance of natural ecosystems as part of its operational responsibilities. This commitment is realized through preventive and protective measures across all operational areas, applying a mitigation hierarchy of avoid, reduce, regenerate, restore, and transform in line with Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN). At the project planning stage, WEGE consistently conducts environmental assessments to ensure construction activities avoid protected areas or regions with high biodiversity value, including the identification of sensitive ecosystems to prevent damage to natural habitats.



Prepare

Transformation

Collaboration with the KWPLH Management Unit (UP-KWPLH) on a park revitalization program focused on sun bear conservation in Balikpapan

Regenerate

Planting rare endemic trees native to support local species conservation and habitat restoration around development areas, particularly in the IKN

Restore

Planting of 4,310 trees (including a joint CSR initiative with the WIKA Group) around the WEGE project area as part of post-construction environmental restoration efforts

Reduce

Company's operations do not impact species listed on the IUCN Red List or national conservation lists

Avoid

Construction activities are not carried out in protected areas or regions with high levels of biodiversity



Environmental Restoration & Rehabilitation



- Planting of approximately 4,310 trees in the project area
- Post-construction environmental restoration
- Environmental Restoration & Rehabilitation

Collaboration & Stakeholder Engagement



- Collaboration with the Balikpapan Environmental Education Tourism Area Management Unit (UP-KWPLH)
- Environmental education area revitalization program

Compliance & Governance



- In accordance with Indonesian forestry regulations
- Oversight from the planning stage through construction
- Integration of environmental considerations into operations

Biodiversity Conservation



- Environmental Restoration & Rehabilitation
- Enhancing the Function of Local Ecosystems
- Supporting the Sustainability of Natural Habitats

No Net Deforestation Implementation



- Forest Impact Prevention & Management
- Rehabilitation, restoration, / equivalent compensation
- Minimizing deforestation throughout the operational chain

Balance in Environmental Development



- Sustainable infrastructure
- Forest ecosystem conservation
- Long-term, environmentally friendly development approach



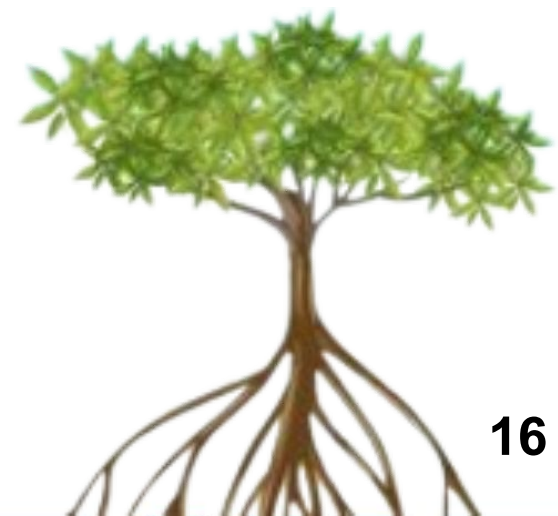
WEGE monitors and measures its biodiversity performance through defined metrics and targets aligned with the Company's biodiversity conservation initiatives across its construction and property development activities. Key indicators include the number of trees planted, particularly rare endemic species native to the Indonesian archipelago, areas designated for biodiversity conservation, and the implementation of species protection actions such as the revitalization of the Sun Bear Conservation Center in KWPLH, Balikpapan. Tree planting remains a central pillar of WEGE's biodiversity management, having reached 4,310 trees planted across various locations surrounding its project sites, including areas around the IKN (Nusantara Capital City) development. These metrics are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's conservation programs and to support continuous improvement in WEGE's biodiversity management practices.

Biodiversity Conservation Action	2025 (Current)	2026 (Target)
Tree Planting	4,310	4,500



WEGE's biodiversity disclosure reflects the Company's commitment to embedding environmental stewardship within its building construction and property development operations. Through systematic biodiversity risk screening, including the use of tools such as the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, the integration of environmentally responsible design and construction practices, and the implementation of conservation initiatives, WEGE demonstrates a proactive approach to managing and minimizing ecological impacts across its project sites.

As a company operating in the building construction and property development sector, WEGE continues to develop and apply solutions that support ecosystem protection, climate resilience, and biodiversity conservation. Looking ahead, the Company remains committed to strengthening stakeholder collaboration, improving data-driven environmental management, and expanding biodiversity and ecosystem conservation initiatives to support sustainable development and long-term environmental sustainability in on behalf construction sector industry in Indonesia.



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